

### Amendments to the Specification

The paragraph starting at page 35, line 19 and ending at page 36, line 22 has been amended as follows.

A color liquid crystal display device is generally formed by joining the color filter substrate 1 and a counter substrate ~~21~~ 251 together, and sealing a liquid crystal compound ~~18~~ 252 therebetween. TFTs (Thin Film Transistors) (not shown) and transparent pixel electrodes ~~20~~ 253 are formed on the inner surface of one substrate ~~21~~ 251 of the liquid crystal display device in the form of a matrix. The color filter ~~54~~ 10 is placed on the inner surface of the other substrate 1 such that R, G, and B coloring materials are positioned to oppose the pixel electrodes. A transparent counter electrode (common electrode) ~~16~~ 250 is formed on the entire surface of the color filter. The black matrix 2 is generally formed on the color filter substrate 1 side (see Fig. 6). However, in a BM (Black Matrix) on-array type liquid crystal panel, such a black matrix is formed on the TFT substrate side opposing the color filter substrate (see Fig. 7). Aligning films ~~19~~ 251 are formed within the planes of the two substrates. By performing a rubbing process for the aligning films, the liquid crystal molecules can be aligned in a predetermined direction. Polarizing plates ~~11 and 12~~ 255 are bonded to the outer surfaces of the respective glass substrates. The liquid crystal compound ~~18~~ 252 is filled in the gap (about 2 to 5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) between these glass substrates. As a backlight, a combination of a fluorescent lamp (not shown) and a scattering plate (not shown) is generally used. Display operation is

performed by causing the liquid crystal compound to serve as an optical shutter for changing the transmittance for light emitted from the backlight.